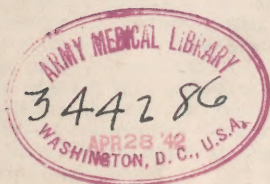


U.S. State Dept.  
UNITED STATES, STATE DEPT.

The Program  
Of the Department of State  
In Cultural Relations

Reprinted From the "Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1943: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, Second Session, on the Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1943."



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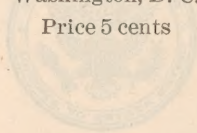
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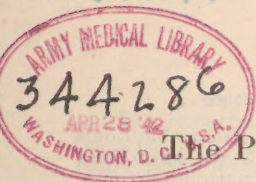
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## The Program of the Department of State in Cultural Relations

A REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, JANUARY 1942.

### I. THE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN CULTURAL RELATIONS

#### A. INTRODUCTION

In the following report material is presented for the committee's consideration as an account of the work of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, with the twofold aim of presenting a progress report to the end of 1941, and at the same time of showing the scope and purpose of the Department's cultural program.

#### B. SUMMARY

The activities of the Department of State in the field of cultural relations, elaborated by the Division of Cultural Relations, have been based upon the principle that sound and enduring international cooperation, economic as well as political, must be developed on a broad foundation of understanding between peoples.

Beyond question, war casts a strong searchlight on the relations of our own land with the other American republics. In particular, the present crisis emphasizes and renders urgent the necessity of an effective solidarity which shall be of mind and spirit, of aim and effort, as well as of material interests. The Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, created in peacetime to further that solidarity on a long-term basis, is an active factor now in upbuilding democratic morale in this hemisphere.

Even prior to our own entry into the war the United States was acutely aware of the colossal volume of Axis propaganda intended to disparage our way of life in the eyes of neutral and conquered nations, as well as of the necessity of presenting our own point of view to those nations, where surprise frequently had been expressed at our seeming indifference to this need. Antedating Hitler's ruthless destruction of Poland, and based not upon any Axis menace, but upon a long-maturing and natural rapprochement with our southern neighbors, the Division of Cultural Relations was created to foster a cultural interchange between our country and foreign countries.

Until fairly recently the Department's program of cultural relations had been restricted largely to the other American republics. Its activities in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and with various other organizations interested in developing inter-American relations, embrace interchange of outstanding leaders in education, literature, journalism, law, medicine, public welfare, music, art, etc; and teachers and students.

It extends aid to cultural institutes, United States schools and libraries through gifts or loans of publications, examples of art and music, portraits and other cultural objects, motion pictures, and radio transcriptions. Besides a multitude of informational services rendered by the Division of Cultural Relations, the Department contributes further to the program of mutual understanding through the designation of cultural relations officers in missions and consulates of the Western Hemisphere.

Recently, as will be explained below in a separate section, the Department has requested and received funds for the immediate initiation of a program of cultural exchange with the Republic of China, a field of great importance to both countries and of unlimited opportunity.

Even more recently a survey has been made of the desirability of developing cultural relations with additional regions of the Western Hemisphere and with other countries.

In all these areas, undoubtedly, when peace has been reestablished, cultural relations with our country will be of an importance which it is scarcely possible to exaggerate, even though, owing to present political exigencies, it is difficult or impossible to take action for the time being, except in certain border areas which have not come under German control.



## II. THE CULTURAL PROGRAM AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

On June 25 last, the Under Secretary of State in a letter to the Honorable Louis C. Rabaut, chairman of your Subcommittee on Department of State Appropriations, referred to "the pressing and emergent need, as a matter of national defense, for the most intensive collaboration by this Government with the Governments of the American republics and the wide range of activities required to make this collaboration fully effective, including new and in some instances unprecedented activities". In the report of your committee on its trip to South and Central America, published on December 4, 1941, the purpose of the cultural relations program of the Government was summed up and commented upon in the following concise statement:

"Under the long-range program our Government is endeavoring to bring about a better understanding on the part of the Latin-American countries of our way of life, our traditions, our science, our culture, and so forth, and equally as important to afford opportunities for us to know more about these same factors that exist in the national life of the various Latin-American countries. Several agencies of our Government are participating in this program. Members of the committee had numerous discussions with various citizens of the Latin-American countries, authoritative in their fields of endeavor, with a view of ascertaining the effectiveness of the course that we are pursuing in this regard. In addition to the conversations, the members of the committee contacted personally several representatives of our various governmental agencies who were stationed within the Latin-American countries and an opportunity was thus afforded to witness first hand the actual work that was being done and to discuss the plans projected for the future. There is no question but that we are in a position today of being able to offer our Latin-American neighbors counsel, advice, and suggestion based upon our own experiences in many fields of governmental endeavor, fields which up to the present time have not been covered by a measurable governmental approach in the Latin-American countries."

It is relevant to recall at this point an observation made by Consul Guy W. Ray in a description of your committee's trip through Latin America published in the Foreign Service Journal for December 1941. He declared:

"One of the fears frequently expressed by foreign officials and citizens was that the United States would relax its warm courtship of South America as soon as the crisis was over and that we would only be having a wartime honeymoon. The other republics want something really lasting."

The cultural relations program of the Department of State contributes directly to our national defense effort by informing, as far as possible, the public of the American and other countries continuously and through every available means as to the achievements and the purposes of democracy in the United States. At the same time, and in close cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Department helps correlate the numerous forces in this country which are working independently toward similar ends of cultural interchange and mutual understanding. A section of this report takes these up in detail.

Important factors in building up the solid bulwark of resistance to antidemocratic forces are:

(1) The influencing of opinion in their respective countries by favorable reports made on our land and our people by travel grantees who have had an opportunity to see the United States at first hand.

(2) The encouragement of the work of cultural institutes and of United States libraries and schools in the other republics in helping create a more understanding friendship for the United States.

(3) The enlightenment of the general public in the other anti-Axis countries through motion pictures, an immediate and important means of reaching large audiences, as to the defense preparations and production capacity of the United States.

(4) The use of radio by the Department as a direct means for broadcasting cultural programs, for transmitting to their own countries talks and interviews by travel grantees, and for local rebroadcasting in the other republics of programs originating in this country which further the general plan or any specific part of it.

In discussing the significance of accords of the United States with Argentina and Mexico effected shortly before the attack of Japan on the United States, Felix Morley (*Philadelphia Bulletin*, December 19, 1941) referred to the cultural program of the Department of State in the following terms:



"The important agreements with Mexico and Argentina are only samples of what has been accomplished recently in the development of a vital Pan-Americanism. A volume would be necessary to summarize the whole story. But even within the compass of a brief article emphasis must be placed on two broad policies of the Department of State which underlie all the separate achievements.

"In the first place, the network of contacts and agreements now operating among the nations of the New World has not been planned wholly, or even primarily, from the commercial and military viewpoints. Everyone has had occasion to notice the wide range of Pan-American cultural cooperation, from well-organized orchestral tours to exchange visits by newspapermen, which has been developed under the guidance and with the good will of the various governments.

"This cultural interchange, in which our Department of State has taken active leadership, is in the long run likely to prove of even more importance than the economic and military accords. Cultural relations provide the basis of mutual understanding, and in the emphasis on them is the essential difference between the development of American regionalism and that sponsored for Europe and Asia by the war lords of Germany and Japan.

"A second vital aspect of Pan-Americanism as developed by the Roosevelt administration is the evident desire to have the process forwarded mutually by all American countries, rather than pushed by the United States alone."

### III. THE CULTURAL RELATIONS PROGRAM IN OPERATION

#### A. CULTURAL RELATIONS WORK ABROAD

In this report, a description of cultural work abroad is followed by one of similar activities in the United States.

In the fiscal year 1940-41 the administrative activities abroad were directed toward three principal objectives, as last January reported in detail to your committee: (1) the administration of travel grants; (2) the carrying out of the provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations; and (3) the organization of a system of interchange of educational motion pictures.

During the present fiscal year the general program has been extended as set forth below. Activities have been diversified and intensified, and concrete results produced that evidence the practical effectiveness of the program. The onset of war throws into strong relief both what has been accomplished and what needs urgently to be done.

#### Cultural relations with the other American republics

Information and recommendations of great immediate value in both respects are found in a report of a committee of your members, headed by the Honorable Louis C. Rabaut, which in the summer and early fall of 1941 made an official trip of examination of Federal activities in South and Central America.

*Travel grants and interchange of persons.*—The travel-grant program aims at a diffusion of understanding and mutual knowledge between the Americas through the establishment of personal relations between intellectual and scientific leaders of the New World. It seeks to assure that community of interests essential to the safety and well-being of the Western Hemisphere. The constructive results cannot be immediately apparent at the start since they depend on a gradual dissemination of ideas among the most influential persons and groups in each of the American republics. It is hoped, however, that through a cumulative process of friendly contacts any barriers of cultural isolation between the Americas will be reduced and the main currents of thought and the outstanding contributions of the New World to sciences and letters be better understood.

Travel grants, originally made possible through the President's approval on June 27, 1940, of the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1940, and continued in the regular Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, fall into four categories: (1) Travel grants to leaders of thought and opinion from the other American republics; (2) travel grants to leaders of thought and opinion in the United States; (3) travel grants to professors; and (4) travel grants to students.

The arrival in this country of persons on travel grants from the Department gives rise to multitudinous obligations, changing from occasion to occasion and impossible to foresee with exactitude, which require much time and tact from the officers who welcome and assist them. These visitors must be helped in making suitable hotel reservations, presented to officials in Washington, made



to feel at home and assisted in making plans to realize the utmost from their trips. Not only must transportation and lodging facilities be seen to, but personal contacts also must be arranged in advance and cordial relations with the press established in the cities visited. In the case of students who come to this country to study, a different set of obligations arises. One of the most important things in such cases, after the initial adjustments to a strange environment, a new language and a new set of local customs, is watchfulness over the progress of these students.

*Travel grants to leaders.*—One of the immediate objectives of the travel-grant program is to acquaint distinguished visitors from the United States to the other American republics and from the other American republics to the United States with the cultural and artistic life of the country visited, so that upon their return they will exert a definite influence on public opinion. This is particularly valuable in the case of distinguished visitors from the other American republics who are held in high regard by their fellow citizens and who are in a position, either through their official connections or otherwise, to influence public sentiment toward a better appreciation of North American culture, life, and government.

A list of these distinguished visitors, together with a short biographical statement on each person, is included in appendix A. In appendix B, several quotations from despatches, letters, articles, books, etc., are included showing the practical results of the program. The following typical excerpts from speeches and articles published by travel grantees upon their return to their native countries may, however, be cited at this point to show how fruitful such visits are in understanding and cordiality:

"I was surprised [in the United States] by the common interest shown in research in the field of man and culture in our own continent, from the North American prairies to the mountainous regions of the Andes, and from the North Pole to the southernmost part of America. Each day, and as a result of this great scientific effort, the outlines of this New World are becoming clearer and more definite and the intuition of a fundamental and original unity of all the American peoples is becoming increasingly obvious."—Luis Eduardo Valcárcel (Peru) in a report to the Director of Art, Education, and Cultural Extension of the Ministry of Education of Peru.

"A trip through the United States, though rapid, gives the impression of a country that, assured of its multifiform potentialities and guided by an enterprising spirit and a disciplined way of life, knows how to achieve what it plans \* \* \*. It is not sound to advise our imitation of everything North American because we have been born and developed in a different environment, but I do consider it necessary to spread an understanding of the virtues of this hard-working people, these lovers of freedom and justice, and to attempt to develop among us respect for those virtues which constitute powerful factors of progress and well-being."—Josué Gollán (Argentina), president of the National University of the Litoral, in an address at the Paraná Public Library.

"There is no doubt that, in spite of all the differences between us and the Anglo-Saxon Americans, some contact areas remain which were established far back in the early period of colonization and which time has not destroyed. Consequently, there are to be found certain elements of solidarity, or at least certain grounds for possible understanding, which may be explored to a large extent. Therefore, a successful termination to any given reciprocal misunderstanding should be interpreted by us as an enrichment of our own culture. It will give us greater energy and better instruments to face our own problems and would make us realize with less hesitation what our unavoidable responsibilities are as an American people. For in our continent, in spite of all ethnical and cultural differences, there are to be found from north to south certain social features with identical origins, which were developed by applying old institutions and old ideas to a new free land."—Sergio Buarque de Hollanda (Brazil), in an article in *Diário de Notícias*, Rio de Janeiro.

"I felt [in the United States] that the Latin culture in America has fused with the Anglo-Saxon in the sense of a mutual development to the point that it has already begun to emerge and in the future will define itself wholly as a culture typically American. Humanity has its eyes turned toward this continent [all the Americas], and we will not destroy its faith in the honesty of our intentions nor in the efficacy of our labor."—Jorge Americano (Brazil), in an address at the University of São Paulo, July 17, 1941.

"And of what does that dream [the American dream] consist?"

"It consists of the ideas of equality, liberty, and fraternity which are the basis of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States."



"But how can there be a national unity with such diversity of races?"

"Partly because of this community of ideas. Under the cornerstone of the American Nation there is a copy of the Bible and a mixture made up of the dreams, of the sufferings, of the sweat, and of the blood of pioneers."

"Whatever may be the appearances presented by pictures of modern life, the United States is a country fundamentally religious \* \* \*"

"With its admirable means of communication and movement the United States is transformed into one vast community; \* \* \* in spite of the differences in climate \* \* \* all [the people] have the same ideas in common, they believe in democracy, and wish to preserve it; they love liberty and cultivate mutual respect \* \* \*"—Erico Verissimo (Brazil) from the dialogue between Erico Verissimo and a friend in the last chapter of his book *Gato Preto em Campo de Neve*, Porto Alegre: 1941.

*Travel grants to professors (professorial missions).*—The purpose of these grants is to satisfy requests from universities in the other American republics for the services of professors from the United States, in cases where the university issuing the invitation is unable to cover the full cost of a United States professor. It is understandable that the practice of engaging actively in a profession and teaching at the same time which is so common in the other American countries tends to make the full professorship a rarity. Without additional assistance, therefore, it is difficult for universities in the other American republics to employ professors from the United States who are accustomed to devoting full time to teaching or research and receiving full salary from one institution for their services.

An additional circumstance in the way of effective effort in this activity has now been found in the fact that most professors in our universities must sign contracts for their services far in advance of the academic year for their own protection and that of the university employing them, with the result that by the time the appropriation for these missions is approved, few professors are available. This difficulty could be solved if the Department were given authority to contract for services of professors a year or more in advance of their contemplated departure.

Despite these difficulties the Department has arranged for Dr. Irwin Edman, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, to give a series of lectures in Mexico City in connection with the celebration in that city of the centenary of William James, the American philosopher. Dr. Edman left for Mexico about January 10, 1942.

Tentative arrangements have also been made for Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, professor of eastern European languages at Columbia University, to give two courses at the faculty of philosophy and letters of the University of Mexico during the coming summer, one on the culture of the United States and the other on Slavic studies.

The Department is now actively engaged in efforts to satisfy requests for professorial missions which have been received from such institutions as the medical school of the University of São Paulo, Brazil, the University of the Republic at Montevideo, Uruguay, and the University of San Andrés, La Paz, Bolivia.

*Travel grants to students.*—One of the principal hindrances to a larger flow of students between the United States and the other American republics has been, and is, the cost of travel. It soon became evident, therefore, that some means must be found to reduce cost of travel for students and two objectives were sought: (1) To reduce the cost of ocean travel for students, research writers, teachers, and professors; and (2) to make travel grants available to qualified students who could not meet even reduced travel costs.

As reported last year, the first objective was attained through a general agreement among steamship lines on a schedule of reduced fares. The second objective was attained in principle through the appropriation of a small amount in the 1941 Budget to the Department and a larger amount in the 1942 Budget for the award of travel grants to students.

On the advice of the general advisory committee, these grants are awarded to deserving students under the following conditions:

1. That the grants should supplement fellowships or scholarships granted by American universities or other institutions;
2. That preference will be given to students going to institutions which give the most liberal treatment as regards scholarships or fellowships;
3. That the economic condition of the student will otherwise not permit him to take advantage of the scholarship or fellowship;
4. That every effort will be made to distribute the students widely in the United States and to assure fair representation for all the other American republics.



During the 1941 and 1942 fiscal years travel grants have been awarded as shown in the following geographical distribution.

Argentina.....	7	Mexico.....	1
Bolivia.....	4	Peru.....	4
Brazil.....	22	Uruguay.....	3
Chile.....	16		
Colombia.....	4	Total other American repub-	
Costa Rica.....	1	lics.....	66
Ecuador.....	2	United States.....	12
Haiti.....	1		
Honduras.....	1	Total.....	78

*Student tours.*—Prior to the outbreak of war several large groups of students in the other American republics had made plans upon their graduation from local universities to visit the United States in order to study North American methods for periods varying from 1 month to 3 months. For instance, 50 students from the Agricultural school of the State of São Paulo, Brazil, are just completing a tour of the United States during which they have visited the Department of Agriculture in Washington and experiment stations and agricultural colleges in the Middle West and South. These students paid their own travel expenses from Brazil to the United States and vice versa; and their expenses while in the United States were paid by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Other plans of a similar nature have been made by engineering students in Argentina and Chile. Unfortunately, the difficulties of transportation brought on by the war may tend to reduce these visits, but they reveal an important trend which should be encouraged even more actively once peace has been reestablished.

*Training projects.*—Mention was made in the 1940-41 report of the plan of the Rural Electrification Administration to receive a number of graduate electrical engineers from the other American republics for a year's training in rural electrification. This project was carried through with the cooperation of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs by the appointment by their respective Governments of engineers from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay who have been in Washington since June 1941 participating in the work of the Rural Electrification Administration. At the present time it is hoped that this project can be renewed in order that a new group of engineers may be brought up during the next fiscal year.

*The Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.*—The Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations was signed by the United States and the 20 other republics in December 1936, and promulgated by the President in 1937. Fifteen of the twenty-one American republics have ratified the convention. These are, in addition to the United States, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

The convention provides for the annual exchange of one professor and of two teachers or graduate students by the United States and each of the other republics which have ratified this instrument. Leaflets and application forms are distributed by the United States Office of Education to colleges, universities, scientific institutions, and technical schools of this country for the use of professors, teachers, and graduate students interested in submitting applications for exchange professorships and fellowships. These exchanges are available in the fields of the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, law, medicine, pharmacy, journalism, technology, engineering, and other studies.

*Exchange professorships.*—From applications received, a complete list of professors available for exchange service from the outstanding universities, scientific institutions, and technological schools of the country is prepared by the U. S. Office of Education in cooperation with the Division of Cultural Relations and communicated to each of the other ratifying governments each alternate year. From this list, each of the other countries arranges to select a visiting professor who will either give lectures in various centers, conduct regular courses of instruction, or pursue special research in some designated institution and who, it is expected, will in other appropriate ways promote better understanding between the cooperating nations. Preference is given to teaching rather than to research work in the selection of the nominees, and ability to lecture in the language of the country for which application is made is preferable.

All expenses incident to the exchange of professors are met by the sending government. Such expenses include travel to and from the country to which



exchange professors are sent, as well as maintenance and local travel costs during the period of residence in the foreign country. By agreement between the two interested governments, the term of an exchange professorship may be limited to less than 2 years and another selection made from the current list.

*Teacher and student exchanges.*—Teacher and student candidates for exchange fellowships are listed from applications received by the Government of the United States. A panel of five names is then chosen for each of the countries with which the United States has entered into the exchange relationship. These panels of five names each are transmitted through our diplomatic missions to the other American republics which have ratified the convention. The receiving government then selects two teachers or students to whom the award will be granted.

Expenses involved in the exchange program of teachers and students are shared by the participating governments. The nominating government pays the round-trip travel cost to the country chosen, together with other incidental expenses of the teacher or student selected. The receiving government pays tuition and subsidiary expenses, together with board and lodging at the institution designated. Exchange fellowships cover a single academic year.

The inauguration of the Selective Service System and disturbed world conditions have made it more difficult to obtain qualified persons in the United States for fellowships under the convention. Since the outbreak of the war, these conditions have been aggravated by the disruption of travel services, recall to active duty of Reserve officers, and the need of trained personnel in certain emergency offices.

There has as yet been no noticeable effect on the students from the other American republics, but it is too early to predict whether quotas for the coming academic year will be filled. One Brazilian graduate student has decided to return home, but others have expressed their intention of remaining until the expiration of their fellowships.

Several countries have sent their students to the United States but have not received students from this country. This is due to one or more of several factors, among which might be cited (1) the economic difficulties of maintaining United States students at a relatively high standard of living; (2) the lack of appropriate educational facilities; and (3) the lack of organized research facilities and consequent disinclination of United States graduate students to accept appointment to those countries.

Despite all these difficulties, however, a fairly even balance of exchanges has been maintained, as shown by the following table:

*Number of graduate students exchanged between the United States and the other American republics under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations*

[Jan. 1, 1940–Dec. 31, 1941]

Country	Graduate students received by the United States	Graduate students sent by the United States	Country	Graduate students received by the United States	Graduate students sent by the United States
Brazil.....	2	2	Mexico.....		(1)
Chile.....	2 5	4	Nicaragua.....	2 2	(1)
Colombia.....		1 2	Panama.....	3 2	
Costa Rica.....	2 2	1 4	Paraguay.....	2 2	(1)
Dominican Republic.....	3 3	1 3	Peru.....	1 2	(1)
Guatemala.....	1	(1)	Venezuela.....	1	
Haiti.....	2 5	(1)			
Honduras.....		(1)	Total.....	27	19

<sup>1</sup> Includes selections which have been made, although 1 or more appointees have not arrived or left.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 renewal.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 2 renewals.

<sup>4</sup> Selections were made, but United States students could not go.

<sup>5</sup> Panels presented, but no selections made to date.



*Cultural institutes.*—In the words of your committee's report:

"A most encouraging development in the line of intercountry cooperation is the organization of inter-American cultural groups that have been organized in several of the Latin-American countries which have as their design the improvement of relations between our respective countries. These cultural societies are composed of American citizens resident in Latin America, as well as individuals native of the country, and the groups are doing splendid work in educating the public at large with respect to the American way of life. These groups should be given every encouragement possible, both moral and financial. An effort should be made to increase the number of such societies so that some organization will be at hand in every country to further the cause of continental solidarity."

The so-called cultural institutes serve increasingly as valuable adjuncts of this Government's program. Since they are located in the principal cities of the other American republics, they constitute important local centers of intellectual interchange and, as such, their actual and potential usefulness is great. As a rule, they are organized and sponsored by prominent citizens of the country, who are sympathetic to a closer cultural understanding with the United States. Participation in these institutes by resident citizens of the United States is rapidly increasing.

In the light of recent international developments, it seems particularly appropriate at this time to strengthen, by cooperation and financial assistance, all such cultural centers in the other American republics. The war situation increases their importance. These cultural bridgeheads form an important first line of defense in keeping the good-will of friendly nations and allies.

The principal contributions made by the cultural institutes include:

1. Sponsorship of radio programs, concerts, lectures, and exhibits representative of the culture of the United States.
2. Provision for the organized teaching of English, and, in some cases, teaching of Spanish and Portuguese to resident Americans.
3. Maintenance of a library of United States books and magazines.
4. Hospitality to visiting citizens of the United States.
5. Encouragement of inter-American travel.
6. Aid in selection of students for travel and study in the United States.
7. Publication of bulletins of activities and articles on American culture, United States and local.

8. Advice to United States students working in the other American republics.

The following pro-United States cultural centers are now in active operation:

Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano, Buenos Aires.

Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano, Córdoba.

Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos, Rio de Janeiro.

União Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos, São Paulo.

Instituto Cultural Brasileiro-Norteamericano, Porto Alegre.

Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos, Florianópolis.

Instituto Cultural Chileno-Norteamericano, Santiago.

Asociación Cultural Colombo-Norteamericana, Bogotá.

Instituto Hondureño de Cultura Interamericana, Tegucigalpa.

Instituto Cultural Peruano-Norteamericano, Lima.

Alianza Cultural Uruguay-Estados Unidos de Norte América, Montevideo.

Venezuelan-American Center of Cultural Information, Caracas.

In addition to these centers, there are a few others which may in the future receive cooperation from this Government.

The activities of the institutes, particularly the maintenance of libraries of United States publications, form valuable nuclei around which other phases of the work of the cultural institutes and the Department are developed and can be further developed. In the past year, in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Division has assisted the work of the cultural institutes by sending them United States publications and limited financial assistance.

*United States schools.*—Schools established in the other American republics by citizens of this country are valuable instruments for teaching English and for arousing interest in the United States and its educational institutions. In our own country, the advantage of constant practice in a foreign language on the playground and in general conversation as well as in the language class itself is recognized, and we have often welcomed the cooperation of foreign governments in establishing educational centers here for their own nationals and for our citizens desirous of acquiring a fluent speaking knowledge of another tongue. United States schools perform similar functions in the other American republics. Prior to



1941 relatively little thought and no aid had been given them by agencies of our Government. Many requests are now being received, however, from United States citizens as well as from nationals of the other republics, for the establishment of good United States schools in those republics. Such institutions would supplement excellent national schools and also serve to meet the growing interest in the English language and in our own country's institutions. Such schools are desired especially by parents whose children are preparing for study in colleges and universities in the United States.

Since the outbreak of the war a number of Axis-controlled schools have been closed, with a corresponding decrease in local opportunity for language and other special educational facilities.

It seems imperative in the light of recent developments that the United States Government should not only assist, financially and in other ways, good non-sectarian schools now existing, but should also embark upon a large-scale and long-term program for the establishment of new schools, particularly in those countries—such as, for instance, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Panama—where former Axis schools exerted large influence.

*United States libraries.*—Closely allied to the program of aid to existing cultural institutes is the plan to establish new cultural centers in countries and cities where such centers do not already exist. These centers, as planned at present, are and will be in the form of libraries of United States books, serving as nuclei for other cultural activities. The libraries will work in close cooperation with leading nationals of the countries in which they are placed.

One such, the Benjamin Franklin Library, already in existence in Mexico City, is to be inaugurated on Washington's birthday. It has been established with the primary purpose of making a representative collection of United States books and publications available to the Mexican public, as well as for cooperation with Mexican national libraries. It serves not only as a library but also as a connecting link between citizens of the United States resident in Mexico and citizens of that country, providing a center about which many cultural activities will revolve.

In Managua, Nicaragua, another such library, on a smaller scale, is now being established. Indications are that it will be a welcome addition to Nicaraguan cultural life and will be used constantly by students and intellectual leaders.

*Books and publications.*—A growing phase of the Department's activities is the interchange of books and publications between the United States and the other American republics.

As the objectives of the Government in cultural relations become more widely known, it is being called upon increasingly to furnish information regarding books and other publications. Numerous requests have been received, either directly from the persons interested or through the diplomatic missions, for gifts of books or other publications and of subscriptions to periodicals, for scholars, schools, libraries, or professional groups and institutions in the other republics.

This Division has cooperated with the Division of Research and Publication in making available a wide variety of publications of other Government departments for distribution. Requests requiring the expenditure of money for publications have been referred to the Coordinator's office.

The recent decision of that office to grant the sum of \$4,500 to the Department for the purchase of books and other publications has made possible some enlargement of activities. However, current and legitimate demands far exceed the extent of the funds thus made available.

Again, your committee in its report signalizes the need of publications and makes the following recommendation:

"There is undoubtedly a manifest desire on the part of the citizens of Latin America to know more about the United States and it behooves us to put our best foot forward in supplying them this information through authoritative and carefully selected sources. One example should serve to indicate the lack of facilities descriptive of American life that are available to our Latin-American neighbors. Up until the calendar year 1940 there was not a single history book of the United States printed in Portuguese in any public library in the entire nation of Brazil. Here was a situation of a country containing approximately 44,000,000 citizens (nearly half the total population of South America) without one single book descriptive of our history translated into their language and available through public library facilities. It is not difficult to see, therefore, why, in the past, there has been so little understanding between ourselves and the countries to the south of us. The committee is definitely impressed with the need for having translations made of many of our important works of biography, history, science, literature, etc., as it is through these media we will be able to achieve the respect and appreciation, one nation for the other, for which we hope so fervently."



As the first step in an energetic effort to remedy the lamentable situation noted in the Committee's report, Dr. Lewis Hanke, director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, made an extensive trip through the other American republics at the invitation of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, investigating the book-publishing facilities and the nature of the books needed in these countries. As the result of his survey, arrangements have been made for the translation into Spanish or Portuguese of books illustrative of the history and culture of the United States, and publishing houses in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico will issue and distribute these books. The American Way of Life, by Faulkner, Kepner, and Bartlett, has been translated into Spanish and published in Mexico, and thousands of copies of this book will go out to libraries and schools in all of the Spanish-speaking republics. Other books on farming, nursing, child care, engineering, educational methods, and other subjects are scheduled for early publication.

This work is deserving of generous financial support, for the books by our authors which are translated into the idioms of the other American republics will be the most enduring agents of our program for intellectual and social cooperation and understanding. The circulation of medical books and journals and similar scientific and technical works will make known to our neighbors the many accomplishments which have been realized in the United States in these fields, and such publications will be widely used in view of the high percentage of intellectuals in the other American republics who have been trained in medicine and who are turning now to the fields of the exact sciences. Books, as well as bullets, can serve in the defense of the Americas.

*Cultural objects.*—The presentation of token gifts has long been recognized as an excellent medium in creating good will between peoples. The greater number of requests for such cultural objects are for flags of the United States, pictures of our native landmarks and of our outstanding citizens both historical and contemporary, maps of this country and of the Western Hemisphere, and first-aid equipment for such organizations as Boy Scout troops.

The Department is constantly in receipt of requests from our diplomatic missions for some object to be presented to a college, school, or patriotic or other organization that has definitely given expression of friendship for the United States. This expression may be evidenced either by the adoption of names referring to the United States or of its famous citizens, either historical or contemporary, or merely by an expression of adherence to our common democratic principles. Many of these presentations are made to educational institutions and accordingly reach an element of the population whose ideas are still in the formative stage.

An interesting example of the use of this medium of cultural relations was the presentation to a primary school in Costa Rica of 15 small trees of 5 representative North American species: elm, beech, ash, oak, and sugar maple. Arrangements were made with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for shipment of these trees. Together with specimens presented by other American republics, they were planted with an impressive ceremony along a street which was named Avenida de las Americas. It is hoped they may flourish as enduring evidence of inter-American friendship.

The effect of these tangible evidences of friendship is out of all proportion to their cost and endures long after the ceremony of presentation is over.

*Art and music.*—(1) Art: In the field of art the Division's chief function has been to provide the necessary official clearance for projects which have been undertaken after its review and which are directly sponsored by the Office of the Coordinator and various private agencies.

Particularly successful in this connection was the tour of the United States sculptor, Jo Davidson, who visited most of the capitals of South America and made busts of the presidents of the several republics. Other activities in the realm of art have been a traveling exhibition of contemporary United States paintings and a number of archeological expeditions which have gone to various of the other American republics to study their respective Indian civilizations.

Even more numerous and outstandingly successful have been a series of exhibitions in our own country of paintings and of arts and crafts from the other American republics. The list is surprisingly extensive and diverse, including a traveling exhibition of South and Central American art; an exhibition of South and Central American posters; numerous one-man shows, such as that of the Brazilian painter Portinari, who while in this country executed the Hispanic Foundation murals in the Library of Congress; and regional exhibits from several countries. Significant indications of the trend are the noticeable influence of the art of the other



American republics on current fashions, as regards both colors and designs, and recent showings of Peruvian arterrafts at a large New York furniture house and of a Latin-American fair at one of the country's best-known department stores in the same city.

(2) Music: The activities of the Division in the field of music are confined largely to giving preliminary approval of musical projects initiated by the Office of the Coordinator and to enlisting the cooperation of our diplomatic missions for the success of the undertaking.

Among these the most strikingly successful was the tour of the Yale Glee Club, not only on account of high artistic merit but also because of the friendly response to it among college and university students in the other American republics.

Another example was the tour of John W. Beattie, dean of the school of music of Northwestern University, and Louis Woodson Curtis, supervisor of music in the public schools of Los Angeles, who visited seven of the South American republics, studying public school methods of teaching music, lecturing on methods used in schools in the United States, and gathering music material for incorporation into school texts in this country.

An encouraging sign of the times is the large and increasing flow of music and of visiting musicians from the other American republics to the United States. Concerts, phonograph recordings, and radio broadcasts of South and Central American music are meeting with a cordial reception from our music critics and enjoy marked popularity with the general public.

*Motion pictures.*—As a matter of convenience, motion pictures will be treated here, although the material covers other regions besides the Americas.

Your committee in its report made the following emphatic recognition of the importance of the motion picture in portraying our way of life to our neighbors: "Some deplorable mistakes have been made in the past in the type of movies that have been produced by our studios and sent down for showing in Latin America. Properly so, the people of Latin America are not interested in viewing motion pictures of our own production aimed at delineating their national life. They are interested in what we are doing and how we live. The committee was asked on several occasions why it had not been possible to produce films depicting our national parks, our Army, our Navy, and so forth. Moving-picture projectors and equipment were purchased last year for all of our embassies and legations in South America, but during the course of the trip we were unable to find a single place where the equipment had been used to any extent, simply because of the fact that there are no films available. The American movie is one of the chief features of entertainment throughout Latin America. It is also one of the most effective means of bringing facts about ourselves to the attention of our Latin-American neighbors. In the opinion of the committee, attention should be given to this subject at once with a view of developing short films that can be shown throughout Latin America and that will serve to educate the Latin American peoples as to the ways of American life. When the program is under way, accurate check should be kept on the number of people viewing these films in order that we may know how far-reaching the coverage may be."

It would be hard to cite more convincing evidence than the foregoing of the need of an appropriation to meet the insistent demand for motion pictures in the field of cultural relations.

Since the commencement of the Department's activities in motion pictures in 1939, the Division has distributed abroad approximately 550 reels of 16-mm. films, of which two-thirds were sent to the other American republics, and the rest to Canada, Australia, South Africa, Switzerland, Great Britain, and other countries. In the 1942 Budget an initial appropriation of \$6,750 is made available for the work. Prior to this, the Department, having no money with which to buy films to send abroad, was obliged to borrow them from Government producing agencies and private organizations. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, Federal Security Agency, Federal Housing Administration, et cetera, which make pictures for domestic display, let the Department have, for a limited time, the prints which they could spare. The same has been true with respect to non-Government films.

With two or three exceptions, all the pictures available to the Department have been in English, a fact which naturally lessens their effect in countries where English is not the language of the people.

Nevertheless, in spite of all difficulties and in the spirit of your committee's recommendations, the Department, through the Division of Cultural Relations, has continued on a widening scale its work of evaluating and supplying non-commercial films of a nature to acquaint other nations with the way of life in our



democracy. These films have been supplied at the specific request of foreign governments, institutions, and individuals and they have taken the responsibility for display.

Films have been provided on mining, metallurgy, and safety, and also scenic films on national parks, produced by the Department of the Interior; films dealing with questions of health sponsored by the Public Health Service; films on housing produced by the Federal Housing Administration; and films produced by the Department of Agriculture on soil erosion, pest and fire control, contour farming, road construction, etc.

Nongovernmental producers have cooperated in the Department's program. Among those who have furnished prints of their informational films for display abroad are General Motors, United States Steel Corporation, General Electric, the National Probation Association, American Manufacturers Association, et cetera. Two good collections of medical subjects, placed at the Department's disposal by the American College of Surgeons, have been exhibited to advantage in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Ecuador, and are now being circulated to Brazil and Peru.

Since its establishment the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has cooperated in the Department's motion-picture program in the other Americas. That Office recently provided projection equipment for embassies, legations, and selected consular offices in the other republics and is now engaged in sound-tracking approved films in Spanish and Portuguese. The dispatch of a representative group of good films, so sound-tracked, will bring into use the equipment which, as your committee observed, has been regrettably idle pending the preparation of these sound-tracked films.

The Department has cooperated in the selection of the subjects to be sound-tracked in Spanish and Portuguese and the preparation of the translated scripts. Among films approved for rescoring in these languages are films on general health subjects such as *With These Weapons* and *Choose to Live*, instructional films such as *The Heart and Circulation of the Blood* and *The Molecular Theory of Matter*, and national defense films, such as *Sky Fighters* and *Sailors with Wings*.

It will be noted that the projection equipment sent out is 16-mm. portable, the Department's instructions being that it shall be lent at the missions' discretion when no other suitable equipment is available to those organizations which desire to see American films.

Outstanding among current negotiations are arrangements for the distribution of American nontheatrical films in Great Britain. The representative in this country of the British Ministry of Information has expressed the Ministry's desire to secure a wide variety of films depicting life in the United States for showing nontheatrically to approximately 20,000 persons per week. Similar requests have been received from Australia and Canada, where a wide display of the American films which can be provided is effected by the National Film Society of Canada and the Documentary Film Committee of New South Wales. Other areas from which requests have been received for films about the United States include such widely separated countries as Iceland, Dutch East Indies, Sweden, and China. It is earnestly hoped that it will be possible to extend the use of motion pictures, as a medium of information about life in the United States, to as many countries as possible.

*Radio.*—As an expedient, radio will be treated here in spite of the inclusion of regions outside of the American republics and references to activities in the United States.

The importance of radio broadcasts to the other American republics was also underscored by your subcommittee's report, which declared:

"In the field of radio it would appear that we have been considerably remiss in keeping up with the pace set by other countries in acquainting citizens of Latin America with our national plans, procedures, purposes, culture, background, and related facts. In a large metropolitan city of one country visited by the committee, the Free French and the Japanese have more time on the air per week than we do. The Germans broadcast on the air in the same city an average of 2½ hours per day. We consume one-half hour of radio time per week. Short-wave broadcasts from the United States reach a very small segment of the populace in Latin America because there are very few people who are able to afford the expensive short-wave sets. In the opinion of the committee, a most effective idea in the field of radio would be for the preparation of scripts in the United States delineating, by drama, our history, our institutions, our culture, and so forth, with the purpose of having broadcasts of this script material put on with local



talent on radio stations situated in the various Latin-American countries. Record transcriptions are likewise valuable and the programs thereon can be produced in the United States in Spanish and Portuguese and the transcriptions then sent to the local radio stations in Latin America for rebroadcast. Caution should be exercised to insure absolute purity of tongue in any such record transcriptions made in either the Spanish or Portuguese language. The radio is an extremely effective medium for reaching the people and we must avail of it on a much larger scale as an approach to better understanding."

In view of the fact that no funds have been made available for radio the Department's activities in this field have been confined to three primary functions: (1) Cooperation with the international broadcasting companies; (2) cooperation with national and other broadcasting companies and institutions in the United States on programs about the other American republics; and (3) cooperation with Government agencies in the preparation and planning of cultural radio programs and projects.

In carrying out the first of these functions, the Department has cooperated closely with the international divisions of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co., and, more recently, with the Coordinator of International Broadcasting. This work, wide in scope, has included such diverse activities as, on the one hand, making arrangements for a special message to be broadcast by the President on the occasion of the Independence Day of Argentina, and, on the other hand, consulting on plans for teachers' manuals to be distributed in this country and in the other American republics in connection with inter-American educational radio programs. Noteworthy also is the fact that, almost without exception, the persons visiting this country on invitation of the Department of State—as well as many under auspices of other Government agencies—have had arrangements made for them to give listeners back home, by short-wave radio, their impressions of what they were doing and seeing here. Special programs developed through cooperation with the Department have covered a wide range in geography as well as in subject matter, including, for example, the coast-to-coast broadcast of a conversation between the lord mayor of London and the mayor of New York.

In carrying out the second of the functions enumerated above, the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department has succeeded in initiating, stimulating, or cooperating in the production of several series of broadcasts on the other American republics. These have included programs now being produced by universities, such as the University of Texas and Leland Stanford University, by organizations such as the Pan American Association of Philadelphia, and by radio chains, such as the National Broadcasting Co., in the case of the "good-neighbor" series of programs.

Interest among various radio institutions in producing programs which will lead to a greater knowledge of the Western Hemisphere is steadily increasing. In this connection addresses on the importance of radio in inter-American cultural relations have been made to various groups including the annual meeting of the Institute for Education by Radio.

The third primary function of the Department's activities in radio has been to cooperate with other Government agencies in the preparation of program projects for making available cultural broadcasts about the United States by short wave and also in transcription form for local broadcasting in the other American republics.

In this connection, collaboration with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has resulted in the production, in cooperation with the Columbia Broadcasting System, of a special daily program in Spanish for short-wave broadcasting and for local rebroadcast. Collaboration with the Office of the Coordinator has also been effective in the work of preparing several series of transcribed programs to be produced in Spanish and Portuguese for broadcasting by local stations in the other Americas.

Other examples of this type of activity are collaboration with the Library of Congress in the production of a small series of transcribed radio programs of United States folk music with Spanish and Portuguese narrators, and with the Pan American Union for the securing of recordings of classical and nonclassical United States music to make them available as material for local good-will broadcasts in Uruguay.

The Department hopes that radio activities in the field of cultural relations will be very considerably extended during the current year, particularly through the use of educational scripts in foreign languages as well as transcriptions for use by local stations abroad. Currently such activities are perforce dependent

upon the availability of material from other Government agencies, as no appropriations are available to the Department for this purpose.

*Cultural relations officers.*—During the past several months cultural relations officers have been appointed to the Department's missions in nearly all the other American republics. These officers are members of the Auxiliary Foreign Service, which has been created for the duration of the present international emergency. Their primary function is to assist the head of the mission in matters of cultural significance and to keep the Department informed of local developments in the cultural field. The Department has endeavored to select persons for these posts who combine a considerable understanding of the culture of the other republics and a correspondingly wide acquaintance with the cultural life of this country. While this special service is still too young to permit of a considered appraisal of its usefulness to the work of the Department, the cultural relations officers have already contributed very materially to the effectiveness of the Department's efforts.

#### Cultural relations with China

During the year 1941 the Department of State received an increasing number of communications from scholars, educators, and private institutions competent in the Far Eastern field, urging that the program which it has successfully carried out during the past 3 years in connection with the other American republics be extended to include American relations with China. Certain of its correspondents have further added that the program should embrace in due course certain other countries and areas in the Far East. Force of circumstances alone has in the past led the Department to place the major emphasis upon our cultural relations with the other countries of this hemisphere. Even prior to the commencement of hostilities with Japan, the importance of our relations with China was widely recognized and the desirability of early supplementing in the nonmilitary field the very broad aid which we were openly extending to China under the Lend-Lease Act and in other directions impelled the Department to take immediate steps toward initiating a program of cultural relations with China.

In view of the urgency of embarking upon such a program, the Division of Cultural Relations, after close consultation with the Far Eastern Division, the office of the Political Adviser, Dr. Stanley Hornbeck of the Department of State, and the Administrative Assistant to the President in charge of lease-lend aid to China, Dr. Lauchlin Currie, drew up a program of cultural relations with China and early in November 1941 requested the allocation of emergency funds for this purpose to cover the period to the end of the fiscal year 1941-42, after which time funds were to be requested from the Congress for its continuation. The items of the program approved are almost exclusively designed to convey as early as possible to wide sections of the Chinese public, including Government and university circles, the merchant class, and the people of village and country, the real interest taken by the United States in China's present plight; its desire to be of every possible assistance; its own parallel defense program and war effort; and some idea of those American institutions and emergency undertakings which might be of assistance to the Chinese in stimulating their own progress along democratic lines, as well as in presenting another, and a more constructive, picture to counter the very extensive and highly organized Axis propaganda, principally Japanese and German, which has long been disseminated throughout the Far East in Japanese, Mandarin, Chinese dialects, and English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Siamese, Mongolian, Arabic, and other languages.

The program which received the support of the Department of State in October 1941 comprised:

1. *Exchange of technical and cultural leaders.*—It was felt that it would be helpful to send to China a group of approximately a dozen outstanding American engineers, including highway, hydraulic, industrial, and possibly also agricultural and communications engineers, for a period of some months, to provide guidance and technical assistance along lines desired by the Chinese, and that such visits would contribute to the strengthening of China's economic and industrial resources and materially aid its powers of resistance to aggression. In addition, the Chinese Ambassador expressed great interest in the possibility of sending to China a few distinguished educational and cultural leaders from the United States to lecture in Chinese colleges, universities, and other organizations on civilization and democracy in the United States, and to assist the Chinese with advice as desired in their own social and educational organization. Conversely, it was believed to be of value to bring to this country a small number of distinguished Chinese intellectual leaders to speak at American universities and other institutions with a view to acquainting the American people with China's present situation.



2. *Aid to Chinese technical students in the United States.*—On account of the disparity between the Chinese and American dollars, a number of Chinese technical students in this country, whose future contribution to China's war effort would be assured thereby, should be given supplementary financial assistance.

3. *Radio.*—It is proposed to develop a series of radio programs in Chinese using two methods of dissemination.

(a) By direct short-wave broadcast from the United States for retransmission by medium and long wave from local stations in the Far East.

(b) By the use of transcriptions of these same programs to be shipped to Chungking for local broadcast.

The subjects proposed to be treated would include material descriptive of constructive and defense phases of American life covering such subjects as freedom, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, aviation, shipbuilding, communications, engineering, agriculture, hygiene, et cetera.

4. *Motion pictures.*—As of use in encouraging the Chinese in their struggle against aggression as well as in their economic and social development it is planned to acquaint them by means of motion-picture material, slides, and still pictures with the defense program, industrial capacity, and progressive social policies of the United States such as soil conservation, vocational and youth training, et cetera. Two methods are envisaged for effecting this program:

(1) By making available two light trucks equipped with motion-picture projection machines for the display of motion pictures in the public squares in China; and

(2) To supply our mission in Chungking with informative films of an educational nature for lending at its discretion. In order to eliminate the need for sound-tracking the films in Chinese, the widespread Chinese procedure could be followed, at a minimum of expense, of supplying a microphone and Chinese script by means of which a Chinese narrator would give a running commentary on the films.

5. *Equipment.*—An important item on the program of both immediate and long-term assistance to the Chinese is the supplying to Chinese middle and higher educational institutions which lost much of their equipment during their flight to Free China of very badly needed laboratory apparatus, microscopes, microfilms of medical and scientific textbooks, et cetera, as gifts expressive of American friendship, for the twofold purpose of assisting the Chinese in their scientific research, which has an important bearing on the prosecution of the war, and of encouraging the educational institutions, which can serve as effective media for maintaining the morale of the Chinese in their struggle against the enemy. It is, of course, realized that on account of transportation difficulties such gifts must be restricted to objects of small bulk and great potential value to the Chinese.

Upon the outbreak of war with Japan the above program was carefully reexamined and reappraised by the interested divisions and officers of the Department. The conclusion was reached that the new developments in the main merely served to reinforce the need for implementing the China program, but that the funds allocated for it should be sufficiently elastic to enable the Department to shift the emphasis of the program as wartime conditions and the course of the war may dictate. Emergency funds to set up and operate the China program have recently been made available on this basis.

The quantity and time of shipping such limited material as is to be sent to China under the program will of course have to be adjusted to the exigencies of the military situation.

#### Cultural relations with other regions

The same forces that have impelled the development of cultural relations in Latin America and the institution of such work in China by the Division of Cultural Relations, are giving rise to similar petitions from other countries. The Department has received many requests of which the following are typical: From Iceland, for the education of students and professors in the United States and the sending of United States books and motion pictures to Iceland; from the Dutch East Indies, for the exchange of students and the distribution of motion pictures and radio transcriptions; from Australia and New Zealand, for educational motion pictures, radio broadcasts, exchange of fellowships, and visits of professors and journalists; from Canada, for more information on United States conservation and labor legislation and a greater coverage for Canadian radio programs, periodicals, and books in the United States (a special opportunity offers itself in Canada through the rising proportion of the French in the Canadian population; their threatened isolation culturally from Europe, and their need of better knowledge of religion, education, and social institutions in the United States); from Great

Britain, for lectures on the American way of life by Britons of long residence in the United States, and for United States studies of nutrition, public health, and post-war reconstruction (similar material on Great Britain is needed in the United States); from Spain and Portugal, for books on electrification, low-cost housing, irrigation, reforestation, new industrial processes, and medical discoveries.

#### B. CULTURAL RELATIONS WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN THE UNITED STATES

##### *Progress and purpose.*

The major consideration of the Department of State in the field of cultural initiatives, during the first 18 months of activities of the Division of Cultural Relations, was the establishment of mutually beneficial contacts between the Department of State and educational, intellectual, and cultural institutions here in the United States to the end of enlisting their cooperation. A comprehensive survey was made of existing inter-American cultural activities. Leaders representing all sections of the country in education, medicine and allied sciences, art, music, publications, journalism, and library science met in a series of conferences to compare programs, coordinate efforts, and project new activities. Temporary committees were created to evaluate the recommendations of these conferences and to delegate new projects to appropriate agencies. Reporting on all such preliminary efforts to your committee in 1940, the Department pointed out that our Nation's desire for an understanding friendship with the peoples of the other American republics was becoming increasingly evident and that from them came assurances of similar sentiments. To convert into concrete achievements this mutual desire for cooperation has been and is an explicit purpose of the Department.

Domestic cultural relations work will be treated under two headings: (1) Advisory agencies and (2) Administrative agencies.

1. *Advisory agencies.*—(a) The General Advisory Committee: The General Advisory Committee includes among its memberships the Vice President of the United States, the Librarian of Congress, the Commissioner of Education, and several representatives of private agencies working in the general field of cultural relations. It acts under the chairmanship of the Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations. This Committee advises the Division on the broad outlines of policy to be followed in the cultural-relations program.

(b) Five other committees advise the Division on certain definite aspects of its program, namely, (1) The Advisory Committee on Exchange of Fellowships and Professorships: This committee is headed by the Director of the Institute of International Education and advises the Department on the exchange of graduate students and professors under the terms of the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations; and on the award of travel grants to students.

(2) The Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States: The chairman of this Committee is the Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. Its function is to advise the Department on problems involving the adjustment of students from abroad to their new environment and on plans for more effective guidance and hospitality.

(3) The Advisory Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education: This Committee is headed by the dean of the college of agriculture of the University of California. Its function is to advise the Department of State in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture regarding agricultural education and to stimulate the interest of land-grant and other colleges and universities of the United States in inter-American studies.

(4) The Advisory Committee on Art: The Advisory Committee on Art advises the Department regarding the stimulation of artistic interchange among the American republics and coordination of activities in this country that concern inter-American art.

(5) The Advisory Committee on Music: This Committee advises jointly the Department and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs regarding the stimulation of musical interchange among the American republics; and coordination of activities in this country that concern inter-American music.

2. *Administrative agencies.*—(a) Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the Other American Republics: This committee serves as a means of liaison among various interested Government departments, including the Office of the Coordinator. It was established in 1938 at the instance of the President to examine the subject of cooperation with the other American republics and to



prepare a concrete program to render closer and more effective the relationship between the Government and the people of the United States and their neighbors in the 20 republics to the south.

(b) Three subcommittees of the Interdepartmental Committee: (1) Subcommittee on Motion Pictures which is under the chairmanship of the Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations; (2) Subcommittee on Radio which is under the chairmanship of the Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations; and (3) Subcommittee on Translation and Publications, which is under the chairmanship of the Chief of the Central Translating Office; the Division being represented on it by the Chief and the Assistant Chief.

(c) Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, often referred to unofficially as the Nelson Rockefeller Committee, was created for the purpose indicated in its title. The Coordinator's Office and the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State consult daily in order to assure the fullest synchronization of effort. In order to provide more effective orientation and administration for the cultural relations program, determination of policy with regard to it is the joint function of the Department and the Office of the Coordinator working in close collaboration and with the assistance of such private agencies as may be deemed desirable. The Department of State has the major responsibility for the execution of policy with regard to activities carried out in greater part in the foreign field; and the Office of the Coordinator has the major responsibility, for the emergency program, for the execution of policy with regard to activities carried out mainly in the United States.

(d) Joint Committee on Cultural Relations: The Joint Committee on Cultural Relations is of leading importance in the administrative work of the Department's Division of Cultural Relations. This is an executive committee of three, composed of one representative of the Department of State, one representative of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and one representative of the nongovernmental agencies. This committee, subject to the approval of the Department and the Office of the Coordinator, determines through continuing consultation the basic policy to be followed with regard to cultural relations, and the division of functions and allocation of projects and accompanying grants from the Coordinator's funds, to the Department of State, the Office of the Coordinator, other Government agencies, and private organizations. The committee meets weekly and by this frequent interchange of views it is possible to arrive at a general consensus of opinion among both the governmental and the nongovernmental agencies most directly concerned with the execution of the cultural relations projects.

(e) Joint Committee on Communications of the Department of State and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: The Department and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs have a Joint Committee on Communications on which one of the Department's representatives is an assistant chief of the Division of Cultural Relations.

(f) Policy Committee of the Department of State and Colonel Donovan's Office of the Coordinator of Information: The policy committee contains representatives of the State Department and the Office of the Coordinator of Information. An Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations acts as one of the Department's representatives on this committee.

(g) Committee of the Department of State, the Coordinator of Motion Pictures, and other Government agencies concerned with motion pictures: Problems and activities in connection with motion pictures are so varied and so numerous that a special committee has been set up which includes representatives of the Coordinator's Office and the different departments of the Government concerned with motion pictures. An Assistant Chief of the Division acts for the Department on this committee.

(h) The Interdivisional Committee of the Department of State on Motion Pictures: There is also an Interdivisional Committee of the Department of State on Motion Pictures which advises on the Department's motion-picture program. The chairman of this committee is the representative of the Division of Cultural Relations.

(i) Private inter-American agencies: The various types of Pan American organizations constitute one of the best means of contact which the Department has with the public of the United States, in its program of cultural relations. A survey of these societies was conducted and information about them incorporated in the Preliminary Survey of Inter-American Cultural Activities in the United States in September 1939. Since that time the constantly expanding

interest in friendly interchange between the American republics has resulted in a great increase in the number and scope of these Pan American groups, which range all the way from clubs in high schools to highly organized institutions in our metropolitan centers.

A resurvey of these organizations is now being conducted in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The possession of complete and up-to-date information about all Pan American societies in the United States will be of tremendous assistance to the Department in providing an outlet for information received from the other American republics, in stimulating an interest in our relations with them, and in assisting in the hospitality to be shown to visitors therefrom.

With proper assistance and guidance these Pan American societies can become very helpful repositories of all types of information about our neighboring republics as well as providing sponsorship for lectures, concerts, and artistic exhibitions that will be a great aid in educating the American public in this particular field.

(j) Division of Cultural Relations and its direct services: (1) The Department's contacts with educational institutions: The Department of State has continued to maintain wholehearted cooperation with educational institutions and organizations in carrying out the program of cultural relations, as is obvious from various preceding sections of this report.

(2) Scholarships and fellowships: It will be recalled from the report for 1940-41 that the movement for greater scholarship opportunities was reflected in the increased number of such student aids handled by the Institute of International Education, from 58 in the 1939-40 academic year to 83 in the 1940-41 academic year. Later events proved this to be only a beginning as the institute was enabled, through the generous cooperation of universities and colleges of the United States, to award approximately 180 scholarships and fellowships during the present academic year. The total number of students from the other American republics enrolled in our colleges and universities has increased from 1,421 in the 1940-41 academic year to about 1,750 in the present academic year. Many of these scholarships include tuition and living accommodations; in some cases the funds for living accommodations have been provided by public-spirited groups such as women's clubs and fraternities and steamship and air-line agencies. The Institute of International Education has been enabled, through a grant from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to supplement a number of tuition scholarships with so-called maintenance grants. The provision of the student travel grants mentioned above has made it possible to award a number of full scholarships (tuition, living accommodations, and travel) to the most deserving individuals, including many students of high mental attainments but modest circumstances; and has thus furnished an outstanding example of the cooperation of Government and private initiative in the achievement of a common purpose.

(ii) Spanish and Portuguese courses: A continuing increase in registrations for Spanish and Portuguese courses in our high schools and colleges has been encouraged. A recent survey showed that it is now possible to obtain instruction in Portuguese in more than 80 institutions in the United States.

(iii) Institutes and programs: Institutes and special programs, as reported to the General Advisory Committee, which have featured studies of the political, economic, and cultural aspects of our foreign policy in relation with the other American republics were held in many universities and colleges during the past year with the participation of the Department. The topics discussed at these meetings reveal that the American public in general is more and more aware of the problems and possibilities of inter-American relations.

(iv) Vacation schools: The Department has maintained active interest in the various projects developed for special courses in this country for students from the other American republics who are able to take advantage of this opportunity during their vacation period. The General Advisory Committee of the Department in the field of cultural relations recommended that matters relating to these vacation sessions be coordinated in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort and to facilitate the allocation of such funds as might be available through Government sources. The Department has collaborated in the formulation of programs of study for these vacation schools at the University of North Carolina, Columbia University, and the University of Pennsylvania; and has participated in a number of the activities, both in Washington and in the universities themselves, that have been worked out on behalf of the students in attendance. It is fitting to make acknowledgment here of the contribution made by the steamship and air lines for the practical help which they have given these vacation schools by offering considerable discounts to persons attending them.



(2) Cooperation with the professions: The previous report of January 1941 mentioned the development of assistance by the Department, through the Division of Cultural Relations, to professional and scientific organizations interested in promoting closer relations with similar organizations in the other American republics. This work has been continued with the Department serving in an advisory capacity to the societies and associations that have come to it for counsel in connection with their inter-American relations.

Professional and scientific relations represent a distinct factor in international relations and are a field in which private international cooperation is relatively easy to achieve. The disruption of communications between the United States and Europe, the inauguration and development of the good neighbor policy, and the inability of scientists in the other American republics to maintain satisfactory contacts with Europe as a result of the war, have turned the eyes of members of the scientific and professional societies in the United States toward scientific developments in the other American republics, and have caused the members of the professions in those countries to look to the United States for mutual interchange and, in some fields, actual leadership.

There has been growing recognition among our own scientists of the need of giving their work the broad cultural approach in which scientists of the other American republics are so skilled. At the same time, scientists and members of the professions in the other American republics have become increasingly aware of what might be called the American method and the American scientific spirit. There is keen appreciation of the attitude of mind in which United States scientists approach their work, an attitude which is identified with the general American qualities of intense scientific concentration, case work, practicability, idealism, and tolerance. It is not too much to say that the scientific leaders of the hemisphere by and large have revealed a recognition of the outstanding role they have to play in the unification of the hemisphere through the scientific approach to problems.

It is hoped that the Department not only can continue to advise professional societies and organizations regarding methods of achieving closer relations with their colleagues in other countries, especially the other American republics, but also that it can be enabled to assist in bringing cooperation to the highest plane through the stimulation of inter-American cooperation in all fields of scientific activity.

It is, of course, difficult to define exactly the role of the Department in the various encouraging developments which have taken place in respect to inter-American scientific and professional relations during recent years. A generalization can be made to the effect that the good neighbor policy has been a direct stimulus to these relations. In some instances, Government policy has, therefore, sufficed. In other cases, the will was present, but the organizations concerned lacked the basic information. In still other cases, the Department was able to serve as a coordinating agency for isolated activities in separate parts of the country in order to give the movement national scope.

Developments of great interest and promise during the past year have been the founding of the Inter-American Hospital Association and the establishment by the American Dental Association of a Committee on Pan American Relations to coordinate all the inter-American activities of the dental profession in the United States. Other previously established organizations such as the Inter-American Bar Association, the Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Pan American Homeopathic Medical Congress, the Inter-American Society of Microbiology, and the American Society of Agricultural Sciences have moved forward in accordance with their standing policies.

The great medical societies of the United States continued their active interest in promoting closer relations with colleagues in the other American republics. Particular mention should also be made of the prominent role played by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in the field of public health, and in this connection to recall the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Atlantic City in October 1941, at which representatives of the public-health departments of most of the other American republics were present.

Inter-American relations among psychologists were given a basis on which to move forward through the publication in the Psychological Bulletin for October 1941, of an article by Dr. J. G. Beebe-Center and Dr. Ross A. McFarland of Harvard University on Psychology in South America.

(3) Direct informational services of the Division: The direct informational services of the Division include the preparation of pamphlets on different phases of the work, and of press releases for the Division of Current Information, as well

as of items for the Department of State Bulletin and other publications; and extensive correspondence, both domestic and foreign. The Department supplies information on the travel-grant visitors and their itineraries, and on other relevant activities of the Division of Cultural Relations. Essential contacts with the general public through the press include also the writing of special articles for magazines and newspapers; and the supplying of information to journalists who are themselves preparing articles on the subject.

In the mere matter of interviews across the desks in the Division, a great deal of time is involved. These are an essential feature of cultural relations, are as such most useful in furthering the work, and consume necessarily a considerable amount of office time.

The officers of the Division are often called upon to address universities and National, State, and municipal groups on the cultural relations program and are thereby enabled to reach and interest a public of immense potential helpfulness in forwarding the work. These public addresses are a direct method of presenting to important entities of public opinion in our own country the basic need of us all for mutual understanding and cooperation with other countries.

#### IV. CULTURAL RELATIONS IN THE FUTURE

The nations united against the Axis face a long pull together, both during this war and after. Only the strongest possible bonds will be adequate to assure that cooperation which is essential to victory and a stable peace. The nations of the partnership must have that mutual respect and trust which result from true confidence and understanding. To build that understanding is in considerable part the task of cultural relations.

The future contributions of the cultural relations program to the post-war world was eloquently suggested in the address of Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro on the 15th of January 1942.

"The ideals which men have cherished have always throughout the course of history proved themselves to be more potent than any other factor. Nor conquest, nor migrations; nor economic pressure, nor pestilence; nor revolt, nor assassinations have ever yet been able to triumph over the ideals which have sprung from men's hearts and men's minds.

"\* \* \* that great ideal of 'a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free' still stands untarnished as the supreme objective of a suffering humanity.

"That ideal will yet triumph.

"We, the free peoples of the Americas, must play our full part in its realization so that we may hasten the day when we can thus insure the maintenance of a peaceful world in which we, and our children, and our children's children, can safely live. \* \* \*

"When that time comes men of good will must be prepared and ready to build with vision afresh upon new and lasting foundations of liberty, of morality, of justice, and, by no means least perhaps, of intelligence."

#### APPENDIX A

##### LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

[Observations of persons whose names are marked with an asterisk will be found in appendix B]

##### ARGENTINA

Dr. Mario J. Buschiazzo, a distinguished Argentine architect and a member of the Dirección General de Arquitectura and of the Comisión Nacional de Museos, Monumentos, y Lugares Históricos of that republic.

Enrique de Gandía, Argentine historian. He is author of some 50 historical works and monographs, and an active contributor to the Buenos Aires and foreign press.

Dr. Josué Gollán,\* chemist and educator. Dr. Gollán has studied in Europe and has served as Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Universidad del Litoral in Santa Fe. He is at present time rector of the university. He is also the author of a number of works in the field of chemistry.



Dr. Enrique Martínez Paz,\* distinguished Argentine historian, has taught for many years in the University of Córdoba, has served as Dean of the Faculty of Law, and has been a member of the Superior Court of Justice of the Province of Córdoba. Dr. Martínez is the author of numerous studies in the field of sociology, politics, and law.

Dr. Bernabé Rojo, a member of the Ministry of Education of Argentina, received a scholarship from that government to spend nine months in the United States in the study of education, with particular emphasis on rural schools. (After considerable time in New York and Washington, Dr. Rojo was granted travel facilities from New York to the Pacific Coast and return.)

Dr. José A. Saralegui is a doctor specializing in radiology and an associate professor in the School of Medical Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires. He has collaborated with various medical journals in Argentina and abroad and is a member of the Board of the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norteamericano.

#### BOLIVIA

Dr. Roberto Prudencio, Bolivian political leader and man of letters, is Professor of Economic Science and Philosophy at the University of San Andrés, at La Paz. He was recently elected a member of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies.

Dr. Carlos Salamanca, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Cochabamba and a member of the Bolivian House of Deputies, is considered one of the ablest of Bolivia's younger lawyers.

#### BRAZIL

Dr. Jorge Americano,\* Brazilian professor and lawyer, has recently been named Rector of the University of São Paulo.

Sergio Buarque de Hollanda\* is an official of the Brazilian Ministry of Education and a distinguished writer. He is chief of the Publications Section of the Instituto do Livro of Rio de Janeiro, and one of the important younger writers of Brazil.

Dr. Pedro Calmon,\* Brazilian lawyer, writer, and professor, he is a former deputy from the State of Bahia, editor of several newspapers and at present a practicing attorney in Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Calmon is the author of a large number of important historical studies of Brazil.

Dr. Luiz Jardim, artist, author and journalist, is an official of the Brazilian Ministry of Education.

Dr. A. C. Pacheco e Silva,\* an eminent Brazilian psychiatrist and physician, is president of a number of cultural and scientific societies and a professor at the Medical School of the University of São Paulo.

Erico Verissimo,\* scholar and novelist of Porto Alegre. Mr. Verissimo is distinguished as one of the most active literary men in Rio Grande do Sul, and has won a place of distinction in contemporary Brazilian letters. He is literary adviser to one of Brazil's most important publishing houses.

#### CHILE

Dr. Domingo Amunátegui y Solar is a distinguished lawyer and writer who has served in numerous capacities in the government of Chile. He has been Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and Minister of the Interior.

Carlos Humeres Soler, member of the Faculty of Fine Arts, and secretary of the National Conservatory of Music in Santiago, Chile. He is a music and art critic for the Santiago newspaper, *El Mercurio*, and has contributed frequently to both Chilean and foreign journals and reviews.

Eugenio Pereira Salas, Professor of American History in the Instituto Pedagógico, University of Chile. He is secretary of the Chile-United States Cultural Institute, has recently been elected Secretary of the Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía and is a member of the Academia Chilena de Historia. In addition to his extensive studies in the field of Chilean relations with the United States he has published a valuable historical study of Chilean music.

Magdalena Petit, distinguished Chilean writer and musical authority, attracted wide attention with her historical novel "Diego Portales", noteworthy reconstruction of an important Chilean epoch and a psychological portrait of a Minister of State. Miss Petit has also contributed articles to various magazines, and at present is much engrossed in the theatre, having published several plays.

Domingo Santa Cruz Wilson,\* musician and diplomat and dean of the school of fine arts of the University of Chile. He has held a number of posts in the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has engaged very actively in the musical and artistic life of Chile. He is a member of the directorate of the National Association of Composers and of the Sociedad Amigos del Arte. He is the author of many musical compositions. He is founder of the National Concert Association and is at the present time director of the *Revista de Arte*.

Monsignor Francisco Vives is Vice President of the Catholic University of Chile, and author of a biography of Pope Pius XII.

#### COLOMBIA

Dr. Roberto Cortázar,\* Colombian historian and writer, is Secretary of the Academy of History and Honorary Consul General of Bolivia. For a period of eighteen years he taught Latin Syntax and Greek in the Colegio del Rosario, many of the persons who now direct the public administration of Bogotá having been his students.

Dr. José María Restrepo Millán, Colombian educator and writer, is professor of Latin, Greek, History of the Spanish Language and Linguistics at the Escuela Normal Superior and National Inspector of Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education, Bogotá.

#### COSTA RICA

Dr. Fernando Centeno Güell, an outstanding leader in the field of education in Costa Rica, is at present director of the Escuela de Enseñanza Especial in San José. Dr. Centeno Güell is the author of several books, one of which is a collection of lectures delivered by him at the Ateneo de Madrid.

#### CUBA

Dr. Raúl Maestri Arredondo, Cuban lawyer, professor, and diplomat, has had a very distinguished public career and is at present Assistant Managing Editor of the *Diario de la Marina*.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dr. Virgilio Díaz Ordoñez, President of the University of Santo Domingo, is a prominent Dominican educator and poet.

Dr. Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi,\* Dominican historian, lawyer, and man of letters. He is secretary of the National Academy of History, and has recently been appointed Director of the National Archives.

#### ECUADOR

Father Aurelio Espinosa Pólit,\* of the Society of Jesus, is Director of the Colegio de Cotacollao of Quito, and is one of the outstanding classical scholars both of Ecuador and of South America.

#### HAITI

Maurice Dartigue, Haitian educator. He is director of rural education of the Republic. Mr. Dartigue has contributed actively to the development of a program of rural education and has written extensively on this subject.

Dr. Camille Lhérisson, outstanding Haitian scientist, is professor of biology in the National School of Medicine.

#### MEXICO

Pablo Martínez del Río is Director of the summer school of the University of Mexico.

Vito Alessio Robles, distinguished Mexican military engineer and historian, has held important positions in the Mexican Army and has served his country in other capacities, as Minister to Sweden, federal Senator and President of the National Anti-Reelection Party (1927-29).

#### PANAMA

Dr. Jephtha B. Duncan, a high-ranking educator interested in administrative problems of universities, has had a distinguished career as an educator and well-known journalist. Before being appointed Rector of the University of Panama, he held various posts of importance, including that of Secretary of Education and also that of Secretary General of the Panama Meeting of Foreign Ministers.



## PARAGUAY

Dr. Raúl Peña is a graduate of the Faculty of medicine of the National University of Asunción and in addition to his practice in the general field of medicine he is now serving as Director of Health and Hygiene of Paraguay.

## PERU

Fernando Romero, Peruvian naval officer, sociologist, anthropologist, and novelist. Commander Romero has done distinguished work in the field of sociology of the coastal region of Peru and has published a number of collections of short stories. He is founder and director of the influential literary group *Insula*.

Dr. Luis Valcárcel, Peruvian archaeologist. He is director of the National Museum of Archaeology and is one of Peru's most distinguished scholars in his field.

Father Rubén Vargas Ugarte, outstanding historian and Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the Catholic University of Peru, came to the United States with a group of Peruvians to attend the special winter session held at the University of North Carolina in February and March of this year. (The Department extended him a small grant to cover his travel expenses from Washington to San Francisco and return.)

## URUGUAY

Armando Acosta y Lara, architect and educator from Uruguay. He was Uruguayan delegate to the Fourth Pan American Conference of Architects held in Rio de Janeiro, and to the Thirteenth International Conference of Architects held in Rome. He was dean of the faculty of architecture of the University of Montevideo, and was appointed president of the Council of Secondary Education.

José Luis Zorrilla de San Martín, distinguished sculptor and painter from Uruguay. He was honored for his sculptures both in Paris and Buenos Aires. In 1940 he was appointed director of the National Fine Arts Museum. He hopes to give lectures on South American sculpture and painting in American universities.

## UNITED STATES

Dr. Henry K. Beecher, Professor at the Harvard Medical School and member of the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was awarded a travel grant to give a series of lectures on the pharmacology of anesthesia and its clinical applications at the National University of Colombia.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of the John Hopkins University, has had wide experience as a geographer and geologist and has been honored on numerous occasions for his explorations in and publications on South America. He visited Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

John Erskine, distinguished professor of English literature and author of numerous volumes of poems, essays, and historical novels, was selected to visit Argentina and Uruguay. He lectured before interested groups in those republics on literary and musical trends in the United States.

Albert Franklin, Professor of Romance Languages at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was awarded a travel grant to enable him to go to Ecuador where he did research work on the Ecuadorean novel.

Dr. William McKee German, Pathologist of the Good Samaritan Hospital at Cincinnati and a former student of the Cancer Institute in Madrid, was also awarded a travel grant to give a 3 months' post-graduate course in pathology at the Faculty of Medicine of the National University of Colombia.

Dr. E. L. Sevringhaus, President of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, of the University of Wisconsin, received a travel grant to enable him to visit Argentina and Uruguay and lecture before professional groups. While in Montevideo, he attended as official delegate the Second Pan American Congress of Endocrinology, where he read a paper on the latest advances of the study of endocrinology in the United States.

Thornton N. Wilder, an eminent American novelist, was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago from 1930 to 1936 and is the author of numerous novels and plays, several of which have been translated into Spanish. Mr. Wilder visited Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, where arrangements were made for him through the United States missions in those countries to meet distinguished leaders and to lecture before interested groups.

## INFLUENCE OF TRAVEL GRANTS

*Argentina.*

Dr. Enrique Martínez Paz, Argentine lawyer and professor, in an interview given to La Mañana of Montevideo tells of his very pleasant stay in the United States:

"I returned from a month-and-a-half trip, during which time I have noted with pleasure the keen desire of the United States to strengthen even more its commercial and cultural relations with South America. The North American people are sincerely desirous of better understanding, if it were possible, between the American countries which should be brought about in order to unite them more closely in this hour of uncertainty for all the world."

In regard to democracy in our country, he observed that here reigns a "pure and authentic democracy. In no aspect of the North American life does one see that desire of Yankee imperialism."

Upon his return to Argentina, Dr. Josué Gollán delivered a lecture at the Public Library of Paraná on September 11, 1941, on the following subject, "The United States of North America as Seen by an Argentine." The following excerpts illustrate his views:

"In order that you may interpret my opinions and impressions accurately, it is necessary that I remind you that I am used to travel, since I have made several trips abroad, some of them quite long; but I admit that none has impressed me more deeply than the last one, considering the similarity of the United States and our country with regard to origin, aspirations, and political system.

"But, what does the United States have that creates such enthusiasm in all who visit that country? What virtues does it possess which are not perceived by those observing it only from afar? Would it be that difficulties of language impede the understanding and spread of North American culture? No, it is not that. It is that its charm does not lie in the expressions of its sciences and arts, as in the case with regard to European culture; its charm lies in the organization of its collective life, in the spirit and the action of a powerful democracy; and it is not possible to appreciate such virtues unless they are viewed in their own environment.

"The contrast offered between a nation where a spirit of cooperation prevails and life is easy and comfortable, and a bloodstained continent, determined to spread throughout the world its outrages, is tremendous.

"The progress attained by the United States is not only material—the spiritual progress which originated in the early colonial history, has also reached a very high level.

"The United States is a land of strong contrasts—zeal to accumulate riches and generosity to give them in benefit of culture. That is why the institutions of higher learning, of scientific and artistic research, the museums and libraries, are created and improved with the private help of rich businessmen.

"Material interest and spiritual sensibility; that is why noble and unselfish enterprises also find necessary resources. There exist in the United States means and capacity to make the work of the machines and of the intellect profitable, and appropriate conditions for idealistic enterprises to develop.

"A trip through the United States, though rapid, gives the impression of a country that, assured of its multiform potentialities and guided by an enterprising spirit and a disciplined way of life, knows how to attain what it plans. Of a country where differences of opinion, although they provoke heated discussions, do not annul or hinder the advancement of progress; on the contrary, they stimulate it.

"The progress attained by the United States is great, and its future is also great. A nation like the North American, which considers the worker, whatever his sphere of action; a nation which is disciplined, having a sense of responsibility of its functions, no matter how modest; a nation which has the sense of duty toward the society in which it lives, and shows it in numerous great works for the common welfare; a nation which loves and respects, not only the men, women, and children, but also the flowers, the trees, and the animals; a nation with these virtues, has, undoubtedly, great potentiality for continued material and spiritual progress and reaches without violence, the ideal of a just society, where men work in order to live a satisfying life.

"It is not sound to advise an imitation of all that is North American, because we have been born and developed in a different environment, but I do consider it necessary to spread an understanding of the virtues of this hard-working people,



these lovers of freedom and justice, and to attempt to develop among us respect for those virtues which constitute powerful factors of progress and well-being."

#### *Brazil.*

Regarding an address on the United States delivered by Dr. Pedro Calmon, of Bahia, a despatch from the American Consul of Bahia, Brazil, states:

"Dr. Calmon happened to be in Bahia recently, having come here to visit his father, who was advanced in years and seriously ill. He was requested by the Associação Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos, a local society recently instituted with the purpose of promoting cultural relations with the United States, to give a public address on the subject of his trip in the United States. He acceded to the Associação request.

"The address was given in the public hall of the Bahia Historical and Geographical Society. Although the society's hall normally accommodates an odd 350, some 500 were present, including a considerable number of the most influential persons in Bahia. Dr. Calmon described briefly his trip through the United States, giving his impressions of the cities he visited, but he dwelt more at length upon the factors which he considered the motive forces of American spiritual life, in particular a profound and vital religious feeling, a surprising regard for the past, a respect for learning which impels wealthy men to endow great universities, libraries, and museums, and a genuine devotion to liberty.

"Dr. Calmon spoke as one who is genuinely interested in his subject, and he carried his audience with him. There is no question that he impressed upon his listeners certain facts regarding American ideals, which, however well they might have been inclined toward us before, they had never taken into full consideration. Two American businessmen who were present called me up the following day to comment on the address, one of them saying that a better service toward understanding could not have been accomplished, the other that if we could have more speakers of the kind it would be to our advantage. My own impression is that Dr. Calmon hit on a phase of American life which is new to the people here and that in bringing it before them as he did he gave them something to consider which definitely advanced us in the esteem of those who heard."

On July 10, 1941, the *Folha da Manhã*, one of the most important papers of São Paulo, Brazil, published statements of the visit of Dr. Jorge Americano, who was interviewed by a reporter of the above-mentioned paper:

"I have brought back with me from the United States of North America the best impression possible. Principally about its people who are endowed with an excessive cordiality of temperament, and very attentive above all. Educated in an atmosphere of full and absolute cooperation, the North American is characterized by an agreeable hospitality toward all.

"My physical appearance," continued Dr. Americano, "is very similar to that of an American. For this reason, I could easily be taken for one. Notwithstanding, when I was standing on the street wondering how to get to a certain place, without asking for assistance, several passers-by stopped to ask if I required anything. They do this with each other. They are an excessively agreeable and friendly people.

"They really desire to intensify cultural relations with Brazil as well as learn Portuguese and know our culture.

"They are looking for a cultural coordination of our Latin with their Anglo-Saxon heritage, aiming to form a typical American continental culture, which will unite Latin flexibility to the spirit of coordination and cooperation of the Anglo-Saxon.

"Assuredly it can be said that an American continental spirit can be brought into being on this basis."

Upon his return to Brazil, Dr. Americano was appointed Rector of the University of São Paulo.

In an interview given by Dr. A. C. Pacheco e Silva to a reporter of the *Folha da Manhã* which appeared on July 9, Dr. Pacheco e Silva stated:

"I noted on this trip a great interest in the Spanish and Portuguese language. A large number of people in the United States try to perfect their knowledge of the two languages of Latin America.

"The Universities are trying to increase their collections of books on South America, particularly Brazil, which shows that American culture desires to become more close to southern culture, accomplishing this with great conviction.

"It is not necessary to say in this case that my impression, 15 years after my first visit, was marvelous. Public opinion has become modified, or better, has developed in such a surprising way concerning South America, whose evolution and progress are observed with interest by the North American people.

"Except for a small minority, the American people are unanimously, solidly, with the government of President Roosevelt whose decisions are received with understanding and approval. I was present when the Chief of State delivered his speech of May 27 which caused so much enthusiasm on the continent.

"Thus, the government and the people give a magnificent proof that they are aware of the necessity of better mutual understanding between that country and this continent.

"The war has given the opportunity for this necessity to be filled, and in a marvelous form, in the field of economics, commerce, and culture.

Concluding his rapid interview, Professor Pacheco e Silva said that he intended to give two lectures relative to his visit to the United States; one on his impressions in general and the other on medicine.

Jorge Americano and Pacheco e Silva have been especially active in promoting cultural relations between the United States and Brazil. These distinguished Brazilians have not only written articles for or granted interviews to some of the outstanding newspapers of their country, but they have given lectures on their impressions of the United States as well.

In a despatch dated July 31, 1941, Mr. Cecil M. P. Cross, the American Consul General at São Paulo, makes the following statement in connection with these lectures:

"It is believed that the tenor of the remarks speaks more eloquently than any third-person comment on the attitude of the three men. It may be remarked that individually the effects of their trip to the United States appear to be much more lasting than any mere temporary enthusiasm and all of them are displaying a willingness to promote insofar as they can individually a better understanding between the United States and Brazil.

"In the course of his lecture, Senhor Pacheco e Silva states as follows:

"Every Brazilian who visits the United States is moved by the interest shown in our country, where there is an evident desire to know and participate in our intellectual activities, our artistic works, and collaboration in the progress of our fatherland.

"Even though I had visited the United States 15 years ago, I must confess that I have not yet recovered from the state of perplexity provoked by the astonishing progress of that wonderful country; I am still perturbed by the great mass of new things absorbed in such a brief space of time, but I find the necessity of shifting my ideas before trying to coordinate them.

"If I try to bring together my ideas about any one phase of American life, a kaleidoscopic vision comes before me and I am lost in a succession of facts; a river of ideas comes to me; the magnificent universities, "alma mater" of American civilization, the incomparable hospital organizations, the museums and art galleries of an unequalled beauty, the rich libraries, the sumptuous planetariums, the model secondary and professional schools, the gigantic factories and the immense centers of culture, all are confused in my mind and make it difficult for me to express a clear and precise thesis.

"A marvelous country, unquestionably the most powerful scientific, technical and industrial organization of all time, where the human spirit can expand freely; an impregnable fortress of the democracies, cradle of a new civilization protected by the most generous principles, where a cyclopic labor is being realized, founded on solid centers of science and with unequalled institutions for social welfare and human solidarity: the United States has attained an incredible degree of progress which places it in the advance guard of the nations of the world.

"But even if the present time demands the gathering together of forces for national defense, the scientific activities of the country have been accelerated and work continues in the same rhythm and with the same efficiency as heretofore. That is what has happened in the field of medicine and it is not an exaggeration to say that North American medical science has reached its most distinguished position, being today recognized and acclaimed as the most advanced of all nations.

"What is most surprising in the faculties of medicine that exist in the United States is not only the number of laboratories and the richness of their hospital installations, the greatness of their libraries, which permit methodical and objective teaching, but, above everything else, the spirit of scientific research, the thirst for knowledge from which comes the extraordinary development observed in the experimental field, the new and continuous efforts shown not only by the teachers but also by the medical students in that country.



"On the other hand, the greatest figures of European medicine have been invited, in the past few years, to give courses in the United States and many of them have remained there, convinced that no other country could offer such favorable conditions for the continuation of their research.

"Permit me, however, to tell you about the complete understanding that the American Government and people have concerning the role of universities in the life and progress of the people.

"In the gravest emergencies of that country, in the most serious economic crises which it has traversed, never has there been a lack of necessary funds, from public officials or private individuals, to help the powerful centers of science and technical work that are the universities."

Speaking about intellectual life in the United States, Senhor Jorge Americano stated:

"A library is the cultural expression of the better classes of a people. It is the most powerful expression of the human brain and it is in this light that I wish to speak first of the United States Library of Congress in Washington. The Library of Congress is not exclusively for American Congressmen; it is open to everyone, from all professions and from all intellectual levels.

"In this Library I was received by both the president and the Director. I was asked if there were anything in particular that I wished to see. I am not the sort who under such circumstances wished to single out one thing and I therefore did not ask for any particular book. They consulted their files and I, a modest Brazilian professor, found they had a complete collection of my books with the exception of one which had only been published last December and this is only April.

"Another pleasant surprise awaited me when I asked to see something by another Brazilian professor, Ernesto Leme, a colleague of mine in the faculty of law. I asked for the file and they found everything which I knew he had written and more. Obviously, an organization such as this is destined necessarily to imprint culture.

"However, the Americans are interested in Brazilian culture. Gilberto Freyre is well known. They have frequently seen the paintings and the books, written in English, of Portinari. The music of Villa-Lobos is almost as well known there as it is in Brazil. Dr. José Bonifacio is well known and his bust is in view in the Pan American Union in Washington. There is an extraordinary interest in Pedro II in view of the latest books written about him. The people enjoy reading about him and remember his visit to the United States.

"Let us ask what made the greatness of these people. Peculiar conditions are responsible for this. A spirit of cooperation resulting, perhaps, from their method of colonization; a durable colonization, difficult, against climate, Indians and formidable territorial extension; the necessity of arduous labor; this same cooperation, arising also from a certain standardization of work with modern industry. Another important factor was the idealism of the people. They are really an idealistic people."

The *Dairio de Noticias*, a prominent newspaper published in Rio de Janeiro, recently carried an article by Sergio Buarque de Hollanda entitled "Americanismo e Letras" in which this Brazilian writer stated:

"There is no doubt that, in spite of all the differences between us and the Anglo-Saxon American, some contact areas remain which were established far back in the early period of colonization, and which time has not destroyed. Consequently, there are to be found certain elements of solidarity or, at least, certain grounds for possible understanding, which may be explored to a large extent. Therefore, a successful termination of certain reciprocal misunderstandings should be interpreted by us as an enrichment of our own culture. It will give us greater energy and better instruments to face our own problems and would make us realize with less hesitation what our unavoidable responsibilities are as an American people. For in our continent, in spite of all ethical and cultural differences, there are to be found from North to South certain social features with identical origins, which were developed by applying old institutions and old ideas to a new free land."

Erico Verissimo, eminent Brazilian author from Porto Alegre, is a great admirer of North American culture and was especially interested in observing North American life and culture in all its phases. In the report accompanying this appendix a brief quotation is made from the following passages in his recent book of observations and impressions, *Gato Preto em Campo de Neve*.

(Dialogue between Erico Verissimo and a friend:)

"And of what does that dream [the American dream] consist?"

"It consists of the ideas of equality, liberty, and fraternity which are the basis of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States."

"But how can there be a national unity with such diversity of races?"

"Partly because of this community of ideas. Under the cornerstone of the American Nation there is a copy of the Bible and a mixture made up of the dreams, sufferings, sweat, and of the blood of pioneers."

"Whatever may be the appearances presented by pictures of modern life, the United States is a country fundamentally religious. \* \* \*"

"Directly or indirectly, in greater or lesser degree, that nation lives according to the precepts of the Bible \* \* \*"

"What other elements contribute to this national unity?"

"The standardization of production, which creates similar demand throughout the country. The books of history, poetry or fiction, which stimulate in the masses the cult of hero worship. Advertising, which induces millions of Americans to try out and to like certain products. One of the most powerful factors in promoting national unification is the surprising means of communication and transportation which are available and which serve to shorten distances and bring the various States more closely together. And among these means of communication we should not overlook the newspaper, motion pictures, and the radio (unfortunately, two-edged instruments for construction or destruction)."

"With its admirable means of communications and movement the United States is transformed into one vast community; in spite of differences in climate \* \* \* all [the people] have the same ideas in common, they believe in Democracy, and wish to preserve it, they love liberty and cultivate mutual respect \* \* \* " (p. 395).

(Referring to "swing", to night clubs, etc., pastimes of North Americans)

"In this mixture of adolescence and adult spirit lies, in my opinion, the greatest charm of the North Americans. Yes, they may at times dance their 'swing' and deport themselves as clowns but they know how to build monuments, great cities and factories, and when they are forced to fight they reveal a will to win and a spirit of sacrifice such as are not possessed by all peoples" (p. 395).

"Are the North Americans interesting?"

"The great mass of the population consists of normal people, industrious, gay, with a methodical gayety that never interferes with their working hours."

"Then, they are not interesting people?"

"In a spectacular sense, that is, as literary subject or an expression of exoticism —no. The Americans are pleasant, perhaps the best companions in the world. Sincere, incapable of treachery or violence, they do not like to meddle in the life of others (p. 398)."

"Then the United States must be a paradise —?"

"No; I do not make that statement. There are disagreements and misunderstandings between the employers and the workers. But since freedom of thought and expression exists, these controversies do not assume a physical character. They are small sore spots scattered through the country. We read of them in plays, novels, and films. The Government is seeking to resolve all these social and economic problems in the most humane and efficient manner. If we strike a balance between the good and the bad qualities of the United States we shall find it considerably favorable on the whole" (p. 411).

"Then you were favorably impressed with the 'man in the street' in the United States?"

"Most favorably. He is considerate, of a kindly nature, without being theatrical. He is a lover of order and acts with an appealing good-will."

"A Russian, an Italian, or a Spaniard might appear to our eyes a spectacular phenomenon, a dramatic and romantic example of humanity; but if I had to choose my neighbors among foreign peoples, I should unhesitatingly choose a North American. Here is a man who would not meddle in the life of others nor trespass on his neighbors' property \* \* \*"

"You believe, then, that a war of conquest today would be very unpopular in the United States?"

"I do. The people would be disgusted. Because we must not forget that the Americans are quixotic. They build dams but they know how to write love songs. They are accustomed to standardization, but they have great respect for the lives of their fellow men, and they are quickly responsive to a noble crusade."



"Then, the idea that the North Americans are a cold, practical race, without sentimentalism (sentiment as romanticism) is erroneous—"

"Absolutely \* \* \*" (p. 418).

"But do you not think that spiritually we have nothing in common with the Americans?"

"I have read those words and believe it or not they were written by a Catholic. \* \* \*

"Why? Because there the Protestants are in the majority?"

"Nonsense. North America grants to its people the widest possible religious liberty. As a result the Catholic Church in the United States is strong and respected: its opinion is of great weight. Its preachers are outstanding. I believe that the Brazilians and the North Americans have many points of contact: a horror of violence, a spirit of quixotism, a trace of sentimentality, and the cult of humor."

"And you are then a supporter of *rapprochement* between the two Nations?"

"Absolutely \* \* \*" (page 419).

"I do not deny that the United States has made great mistakes in the past and that it is now confronted with grave problems. I find in the North American scene people, ideas, and customs that are especially distasteful to me. I reaffirm, nevertheless, my sympathy and my confidence in this admirable Nation of well meaning and courageous people. And everything leads me to believe that if they know how to preserve through these stormy days the American dream and their ideals of humanity, equality, and fraternity—now, held up to ridicule by the proponents of brute force—we may expect much from this new world which will spring up after this war and for whose making we, the men of the Americas, will be called."

"Do you think that Christian ideals will be of some use in that new world?"

"Without them the new society will be a cold landscape of machines and men without soul. I do not believe that we cannot one day employ all our capacity for love, all our creative intelligence, all our conquests of progress, in the making of a just, noble, and beautiful society."

"With what word would you like to close this dialogue?"

"With the same one that I have always tried to end my books."

"And what is that word?"

"Hope."

#### Chile.

In a letter to Mr. Thomson, dated April 29, 1941, Domingo Santa Cruz, outstanding Chilean musician, speaks of the United States in glowing terms:

"In spite of affection for one's own country, your country has won me so completely that I would like to spend more time there. There are so many substantial things to see, so many persons from whom I could learn much, that I have the impression of a flight over its vastness during which I was able merely to scratch the surface. I shall naturally prepare a number of lectures on my trip for the University of Chile and shall do everything possible to diffuse a knowledge of American music."

Upon his return to Chile, Señor Santa Cruz organized the Committee on Artistic Relations with the United States. In a letter to Mr. Thomson, he explained the main purposes and functions of this committee as follows:

"As one of the first results of the trip made by members of this faculty on the initiative and at the invitation of the Government of the United States, it was agreed with the American institutions of culture to encourage in a special way the artistic relations between Chile and the United States. This phase of our interchange had not until now been cultivated in the form it deserves, and there existed as a result a state of mutual ignorance which we all wish to bring to an end.

"It has been thought that the best way to increase the exchange and to place in contact with each other the personalities of both countries is the establishment of a committee for artistic relations with the United States, which is already functioning in this faculty.

"The committee will take in charge all initiatives of an artistic nature, and will work in close communication with the Chilean Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and with the Chile-United States Cultural Institute.

"I trust, therefore, that you will keep in mind that this organism exists from this moment at your orders, to assist in the work of *rapprochement* for which we are all eager."

### *Colombia.*

Roberto Cortázar upon his return to Bogotá, Colombia, wrote a series of articles entitled "Mi Viaje a Norteamérica" which were published in the *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* of the Academy of History of Colombia. In these articles he praises the United States and gives a running account of his travels in this country.

### *Dominican Republic.*

Señor Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi, an eminent historian of the Dominican Republic, spoke very enthusiastically of his stay in this country to Robert M. Scotten of the American Legation in Ciudad Trujillo, who stated in a despatch dated August 12:

"He called on me this morning and expressed in the most glowing terms his appreciation of our government's generosity in making this trip possible."

The newspaper *La Nación* in an editorial published on September 4, 1941, made the following remarks concerning the visit of Señor Rodríguez Demorizi to the United States:

"The invitations extended by the United States through the Department of State or through the Pan American Union to Dominican intellectuals to visit the great archives of that Nation, as evidenced in the recent visit to Washington of our esteemed colleague, Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi, are yet another manifestation of this important interchange, expressing the trends of inter-American ideas and feelings, which has been called upon to strengthen the ideals of fraternity among all our peoples."

### *Ecuador.*

On March 31, 1941, Father Aurelio Espinosa Pólit delivered an address at the Central University of Ecuador on the subject of The Educational System of the United States.

### *Mexico.*

Vito Alessio Robles, distinguished Mexican military engineer and historian, expressed his belief that the relations between the United States and Mexico were now better than ever.

"Thanks to the intelligent policy of understanding of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, who have eliminated the threat of the 'big stick' policy of the former Roosevelt which produced only resentment and bitterness not only in Mexico but in all Latin America."

### *Peru.*

Señor Luis Eduardo Valcárcel, leading Peruvian lawyer and historian, in an interview given to *La Prensa* of Lima, Peru, on May 20, expressed enthusiasm concerning his trip to the United States:

"The spirit of comradely feeling is marked in the university circles which I visited and I found everywhere a profound and sincere interest in the Latin American countries and their problems. I replied to an infinite number of questions on Peru and was aware of the increasing knowledge concerning our history and present conditions."

Upon his return to Peru, Señor Valcárcel submitted a long report to the Director de Educación Artística y Extensión Cultural of the Ministry of Education on the subject of his trip to the United States, in which he stated:

"The great development which is taking place in the anthropological sciences is an outstanding feature in the broad field of activities covered by the North American universities. The main purpose of my trip was to acquaint myself with the organization of the anthropological sciences in each of the universities which I visited. Having been in close contact with professors and students, and having lived among them for some time in a very cordial atmosphere of comradeship and friendship, I could observe with great interest the activities of every department of anthropology in such different places as New York, Cambridge, Chicago, Berkeley, New Mexico, and Louisiana.

"I was surprised by the common interest shown in research in the field of man and culture in our own continent, from the North American prairies to the mountainous regions of the Andes, and from the North Pole to the southernmost part of America. Each day, and as a result of this great scientific effort, the outlines of this New World are becoming clearer and well defined and the intuition of a fundamental and original unity of all the American peoples is becoming increasingly obvious."



### *Uruguay.*

Armando Acosta y Lara, Director of Secondary Education, in a series of articles appearing in press reports from Montevideo, Uruguay (*La Mañana*, *El Pais*, *El Dia*, *El Buen Público*, and *Montevideo*) expressed throughout his articles and interviews the highest praise for the American educational system, both secondary and college; for the friendly character of the people and their real interest in Pan American relations; their artistic accomplishments, et cetera. He wishes as a result to introduce a somewhat more individualized system of study in the Uruguayan schools.

He stated in an article published in *La Mañana* of Montevideo, July 6, 1941: "The conception of the United States as an eminently mercantile nation is widespread; as a nation of businessmen and industrial men, its people obsessed by the idea of profit and of purely material progress. This idea is entirely erroneous. One cannot ignore the commercial and industrial power of that country, and on visiting it for the first time its prodigious manifestations are what dazzle the eyes of the traveler, particularly New York, whose fantastic aspect surpasses all description, resembling something of another planet. But on the other hand, as soon as one enters into intimate contact with its people, especially when one gains access to the domestic atmosphere of its homes, one perceives the existence of a great spirituality, through such sure signs as the favorite subjects of conversation, the consideration which artists and intellectuals in general enjoy, the interest which is aroused by lectures of a philosophical and literary character, as well as by good drama; the taste for music which constitutes one of the most notable characteristics of the 'yanquis' and which permits the existence of a great many groups as notable as that of the University of Yale, which Montevideo will have occasion to know for a short time."

José Luis Zorrilla de San Martín also expressed much admiration for the American school system. He spoke of the brilliant national defense work of the country and the whole-hearted support of the country of the President's foreign policy, hemisphere defense, alliance with South America, aid to Britain, et cetera, and of the spiritual front being built up.

In an interview given to *El Pueblo*, of Montevideo, June 25, 1941, he stated:

"I assure you that there exists in the United States a cordial interest in drawing nearer to Latin America, in its noblest and highest sense.

"It is also possible to verify the fact that the people of the United States have become aware that this approach should have been effected a long time ago, but it may be said that the delay was due to the fact that they were too intent on themselves, in their eagerness for national aggrandizement.

"The North Americans see in us a tradition which they profoundly respect: Hispanicism, as they know that the Spanish race from which we descend bears the seed of the most noble human attributes, which persist throughout time and generations. They also know that, by virtue of such a heritage, we Americans have an age-old tendency toward the things of the spirit, and that that constitutes a sign of superiority.

"I can assure you that the prevailing collective opinion in the United States is that it is necessary to contribute with combined forces to the triumph of England, and that the first plan of action is the defense of the continent."

### *United States.*

Among the leaders from this country who went to the other American republics, Mr. John Erskine, distinguished professor of English literature, gave a series of public lectures while in Montevideo. In a despatch from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo, Mr. Selden Chapin states:

"Perhaps of even greater influence and potential value than his lectures were the contacts Dr. Erskine established with those Uruguayans belonging to local musical, artistic, and literary circles, many of whom for the first time had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of one of the foremost men of letters of the United States.

"That Dr. Erskine's efforts were fully appreciated was attested by the fact that Dr. Guani spoke to me of the fine work he had heard Dr. Erskine was doing and, quite unexpectedly, requested a private interview with him, although only two nights before at the official concert, given in honor of the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, I had informally presented Dr. Erskine to him and to President Baldomir.

"The press was most generous in giving prominence to the visit, and *El Pueblo* even went so far as to include an editorial on the subject, which is enclosed herewith along with a number of other of the more important clippings. \* \* \*

"In conclusion, it has been reported to me from all sides that Dr. Erskine more than any other single American visitor has contributed to a greater appreciation of American culture in Uruguay."

Mr. Thornton N. Wilder, an eminent American novelist, who visited Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, on a travel grant, met distinguished leaders and lectured before interested groups, being given a cordial reception everywhere. The Department has received from its missions in those countries most favorable reports of the results of Mr. Wilder's visits. According to a despatch from Ambassador Norweb, dated May 30, 1941, "Mr. Wilder has made an excellent impression everywhere."







